

# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*"Behold, the day of the Lord cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it."*—ISAIAH.

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## MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE

HELD IN BRADFORD, SUNDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1864.

Present—President George Q. Cannon, Elders Joseph Bull, President of the District, Collins M. Gillet, George Swan, President of the Conference, Joseph A. Young, Alfred Lee, Matthew McCune, John W. Young and John C. Graham.

The Conference was called to order by singing—"Salvation, sacred word of love," &c. Prayer by Elder Swan; after which the hymn—"Come, Holy Ghost," &c., was sung.

Elder Gillet then arose and said he felt thankful for the privilege of meeting with the Saints in Conference. He trusted that all had assembled to be instructed, and to gain light and intelligence concerning the principles of the Everlasting Gospel; for, with such purposes in view, he knew they could not fail to realize their desires. He also trusted that the Spirit of God would rest upon them and the speakers, and that it might flow from heart to heart as oil from vessel to vessel, that all might realize in truth that the kingdom of God was restored to the earth. He had experienced much pleasure while associating with the Saints in the Leeds Conference. He

could say that, so far as he knew the people, they were zealously striving to live their religion, to keep the commandments of the Almighty, and accomplish their emancipation from Babylon. He had felt exceeding joy, and realized many favors and blessings from the Almighty, while preaching the principles of eternal truth—in teaching the Saints their sacred duties and assisting in the general work of restoration to the earth of truth and happiness. The honor and exaltation which were before the diligent servant and faithful Saint were sufficient, he said, to stimulate every individual to perform their duties and cheerfully disseminate those principles which bring salvation to the human soul. The Lord, he said, would sustain and strengthen those who sought to be obedient to the Word of life, and to those who were appointed by Him to minister in the ordinances of his Church upon the earth. Obedience, he maintained, was the source through which blessings would come. In whatever position a Saint is placed—whatever office or calling he may occupy—he is required to be obedient

to those whom the Lord has placed over him. But, as soon as he is disobedient to the servants of the Lord, and murmurs at the requirements made of him, he will be left to his own resources, and the Spirit will cease its admonition and counsel. It was so with the children of Israel: so long as they were obedient to the servants of God they were sustained and preserved by him, and were led out of the reach of their enemies; but as soon as they rejected the instructions of His servants, they were left to suffer the consequences. He exhorted the Saints to cultivate a meek and obedient spirit, and said that God would confer his choicest blessings upon such; for none but the meek and righteous would inherit the kingdom of heaven. Said that in consequence of the presence of several Elders that day, whom it would be gratifying to hear from, Elder Swan would give a full report of the Conference, which would obviate the necessity of calling upon the Presidents of Branches, as was usual.

Elder Lee said that he took great interest in hearing the brethren bear testimony of the truth, and in listening to the instructions imparted through the Spirit. It was truly a great privilege, he said, of assembling together in Conference, to hear from those who were present that day, and who had come from abroad. He could represent his field of labor as being in good condition. He had labored chiefly in the Bradford Branch, and found that he had no time to waste while preaching and visiting both Saints and strangers. He had labored day and night to build up the Kingdom. There was nothing in which he took greater pleasure, or even so much, as the interests of the Work of God. He knew the Lord had blessed him. Several had come forward to him for baptism and were rejoicing in the truth, and many more would do so, for he was preparing their minds for the reception of those principles which would be conducive to their salvation. He testified to the truth of the Latter-day Work, and hoped that those who were in these lands would keep the commandments of God, so that they might have the pleasure of

meeting with those who have heretofore proved their integrity upon the earth—of meeting with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Elder Swan hoped that he would have the Spirit of God to enable him to give a true and correct representation of the Conference; he knew that without it he could not do so satisfactorily. It might please the people better, he said, to give a flattering; and, what some might consider, a good report of their condition; but it would not be a good one in the proper sense of the term, for it would not be a true one. He always wished to give a true and correct report of his field of labor. It was too often the case, he found, that individuals were looking into the future for things to come, and neglected those things that appertained to their present situation and circumstances. He contended that the individual who performed every duty honestly and uprightly before God, would arrive at a fulness of knowledge of the things of God in advance of the man who was constantly aiming at things beyond his present requirements. He had endeavored to impress upon the minds of the people the fact that it would not be sufficient for them to learn their duties in the abstract only, but it was necessary that their knowledge should be exhibited in their walk and conversation and conduct. By obedience, he said, to all known duties, the Lord would confer greater blessings and power upon the Saints. If the latter had not obeyed the Gospel, in the manner prescribed, they could not have attained to the same light and intelligence which they, at present, possessed; consequently, if they desired to learn greater things, they must take the course which will gratify their desires. No sooner do they receive one principle and act upon it, than others are revealed to them. These were the teachings he had given to the Saints. He had also exhorted them to live nearer to God, and be determined, from that time henceforth, to serve God and keep his commandments. Wherever he went he desired to make the Saints understand their obligations, and to see them act upon the principles incorporated in their holy

profession. Elder Swan then proceeded to read the Financial and Statistical Reports of each Branch, which showed the Conference to be free from pecuniary embarrassments, and to be in a thriving condition both financially and statistically. He referred, in hopeful terms, to the determinations of the local Priesthood, relative to the exercise of their privileges, in going forth to declare the message of salvation to the inhabitants of the various towns and villages in the vicinity of the Conference, during the summer months. He referred to the labors of Elder Lee in Bradford, and said that the latter had zealously and unremittingly striven to make known the Gospel truths to the inhabitants of that town. Brother Lee, he said, had gone forth into the market-place and shops of Bradford, and testified of the restoration of the Gospel to the earth, and believed that invariably he had been treated with great civility and respect. His labors in this manner had awakened considerable interest in the Work on the part of many.

President Cannon then arose and expressed the pleasure he felt in again meeting, under such favorable circumstances, with the Saints. He expressed his satisfaction, also, with the reports of the Conference, and at seeing so many Saints present, who were, doubtless, also gratified with the statements of their various Branches. He hoped that the prayers of the Elders, for the Lord to bestow upon the congregation his Holy Spirit, would be granted, and that all would fully realize the importance of meeting in Conference and the object which they should have before them. The instruction given would then certainly benefit the assembled Saints, and the time they expended in coming together would be profitably spent. He had noticed in his experience, that some persons might meet together, as they had then, and yet not be profited in a permanent manner; while other persons, he had noticed, were profited, and expressed themselves so. He had noticed, for instance, that two persons have attended a Conference, whose relationship with the Work were equal, one of whom felt interested, while the other felt entirely

different. One was loud in the expression of the happiness and joy he felt, while the other expressed himself to the contrary, and believed he had attended better Conferences. This, he considered, was the origin or the commencement of the feelings which would probably result in the estrangement of that individual from the Church of God. The other individual is in possession of that faith in and love of the Work which, under all circumstances and at all seasons, makes him interested in its growth and spread. No matter, he said, how simple or plain may be the remarks of the man who addresses the Conference, the Saints will invariably feel enlightened and profited, if the man speaks by the Spirit and power of God. He hoped it would be the case that day. Though he had said that the report of the condition of the Conference was gratifying, he did not wish the Saints to infer that they had done all that was required of them; but he desired to see them labor with still greater zeal and diligence, for there was an equal necessity now, as ever, to increase in faith and works. He believed that the Conference had improved in every respect. There seemed to be a spirit predominating on the part of the Saints to do right and abide by the commandments of God. He did not entertain this opinion from any outward manifestation alone on the part of the Saints; but he had adopted this view of their attachment to the Work from the practical manner in which they had manifested it. But when he saw a man loud in his professions of love for the Work of God and yet idle in the performance of his duties, he had doubts respecting the reality of that man's love. Those who embraced the Gospel should not be satisfied with their present degree of knowledge and their present practice of the principles of their religion; but when the shades of evening closed over them, they should review their every day's proceedings, and where their conduct would admit of correction and improvement, they should, in order to make progress in the Gospel, be determined to correct and improve it. This he knew to be the spirit and design of the Gospel of

Jesus Christ; and if the Saints ever attain to the exaltation for which they unceasingly pray and hope to reach, it must be on the principle of progression—by constantly endeavoring to improve on the past. The past should ever be a warning to the Latter-day Saints. For himself, he was always afraid of the consequences when a feeling of lethargy and supine contentment obtruded itself upon his mind. When he saw a person possessed of a broken and a contrite spirit he knew him to be in the path of progression. When they had those feelings—sure evidences of humility—and realized their weakness continually, they were then strong. It was thus that he wished to see the Saints live, for he was satisfied that when they felt their weakness and dependence on the Almighty, they were better able to contend with temptation and evil. He warned the Saints to be on their guard, and to be prepared for trial when they imagined they were secure. It was at such times that the Adversary of righteousness made his attacks on the faith of the Saints; because, when they believed themselves secure they were more exposed to trial and temptation. The Apostle Paul said—“Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.” He had pleasure in looking at the condition and the prospects of the European Mission. There was much cause for gratulation and for thankfulness to the Almighty, as he was convinced the Lord was working with the Elders. He had had occasion, lately, to refer in the *Star*, and often while speaking in public, to the idea which too generally prevailed, that the preaching of the Gospel was not as necessary at this advanced age of the Church as it was in its earlier days; indeed, that the Elders were not under the same obligations to proclaim to the uninitiated the truths of the Gospel. This, he said, was an entirely wrong idea, and should not, for a moment, be entertained. It was the imperative duty of every individual connected with the Church, to strive to communicate a knowledge of the truth to all with whom they mingle, and who are in ignorance of the restoration of the plan of salvation. One might ask, he said,—“Do you not think that the

world has been preached to enough, and that the Elders are free from the blood of the people?” He certainly did not think that the world had been preached to enough, neither did he consider that the Elders would be free from the blood of the people by ceasing their efforts to bring men and women into the Church. So long as they are on their missions, it is their duty to continue to proclaim the principles, with as much zeal and diligence, as though large numbers obeyed the Gospel. There were thousands, he said, who would yet receive the Truth and rejoice in its happyfying benefits, and their conversion would be accomplished through the diligent labors of the Priesthood. The cause of the backwardness evinced by the honest-hearted in embracing the Gospel might be, in a great measure, attributable to the misrepresentations and false ideas advanced and indulged in by thousands of persons. The ignorance that prevails concerning the Latter-day Saints and their tenets might be noticed, he said, in conversing with the people. The general impression seemed to be that the Saints were living in utter barbarism and wickedness in the Valleys of the Mountains. The Elders, he continued, should seek to dispel this impression, and, in order to do so, their labors should be as zealously directed to the universal spread of the Work, as the labors of those were who were the instruments in the hands of God in restoring the Gospel to the earth.

2.15 p.m.

Meeting was called to order by singing—“I’ll praise my Maker,” &c.

Prayer by Elder Gillet.—Singing. Six persons came forward who had been previously baptized, and were confirmed members of the Church.

Elder Bull then said that it was a source of joy to him to have the privilege once more of meeting with the Saints. Such gatherings, he said, were productive of good results, for they strengthen the faith and renew the determinations of the Saints. Hoped that the teachings given that day would prove of incalculable benefit to all present. He had enjoyed himself in times past with his brethren and sisters, and expected to do



so again. Said it was necessary to know the mind and will of God, in order for the Saints to make themselves thoroughly efficient laborers in consummating the great work of restitution and the ultimate overthrow of the powers of the Adversary. He was convinced that the Kingdom would roll forth in defiance of the puny efforts of men to effect its overthrow; and it was necessary that the people of God should live continually in such a manner as to enjoy His Spirit and be prepared for every phase in the advancement of the Work. If those who had entered into covenant with the Almighty neglected the duties of their religion, it would not stop the advancement of the Kingdom; but, despite all opposition, it would roll forth and extend its power and dominion. He adverted to the improved condition of the Conference, and instructed the Saints on the manner in which they, as a general thing, should respond to the instructions and counsels of the servants of the Lord. He believed that the Conference was in a fair prospect to continue in the path of improvement. He had labored with some who manifested but little faith or interest in the Work, and had striven to reclaim them from the course of destruction they were bent on pursuing, and he was pleased to say that, to some extent, he had succeeded in his efforts. Others had been dealt with according to the order of the Church, after considerable labor had been spent with them, in trying to effect a change for the better. He and his brethren were not going to cease from this labor, for he was sorry to say that others were not doing right; but these individuals should be dealt with if they repented not and refused to turn to God and godliness. It was the best and surest method, he considered, to produce an improvement in the condition of a Conference, to properly and justly deal with such who practice iniquity.

Elder Joseph A. Young alluded to the time when he last met with the Saints in Bradford—about eight years ago—and the testimony he bore concerning the Gospel. He looked upon the season he spent in that Conference

as the happiest period of his life. The recollection of his labors and his associations with the Saints, while President of the Conference, was fraught with pleasing reminiscences. He saw before him that day many familiar faces, and others that were strange to him. He had often, when at home, as each immigration company arrived, looked for those whom he had left behind him, in England, and though some arrived each season, there were many at whose non-arrival he felt disappointment and regret. He supposed that many would like to know how they are getting along in Zion. He could say that those who had the Spirit of God with them could not help but know how Zion is situated,—if there is peace, or if the Evil One was effecting any injury to the Saints who dwell there. When the Evil One was raging, he said, the Saints abroad might safely conclude that the Work was prospering. He then alluded to the counsel of President Young concerning the necessity of the Saints in Zion laying up their grain, that they might be prepared for circumstances that probably would arise to produce a scarcity, and to the fact that hundreds of miners and others were dependent on the community for bread to eat. The people whom they had sought to injure and malign were actually their preservers. Health abounded among the people, and prosperity attended the efforts of Zion's promoters. He referred to the efforts that the Saints in Zion had made to help those emigrating from these countries to the bosom of the Church, and, also, spoke upon the feelings which those Saints should have who intend making the journey,—what they will have to contend against, and how necessary it was that they should cultivate a humble and patient spirit.

Elder John W. Young expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting with the Saints in England, and bore testimony to his brother's statements. He could say, that all who put their hands forth to impede the progress of the Work of God would wither and die. Hoped to have the pleasure of seeing the Saints, present that day, in Zion, where they could serve God without fear,

and learn more of the things pertaining to His kingdom.

President Cannon then arose and presented the General Authorities of the Church to the Conference, who were unanimously sustained. He remarked that it was unnecessary to call for contrary votes, for, throughout the whole of his experience, he never had any occasion to do so. The Saints had always sustained those placed over them with unanimous expression of feeling. He afterward spoke upon the danger there existed in the Saints neglecting to avail themselves of the privileges and opportunities within their reach of gathering to Zion. There were many who could urge the most plausible reasons for not emigrating, and feel themselves justified in the course they pursued. He believed that such persons did not exercise the faith which belonged to the Gospel, and for which they should unceasingly contend. He believed he could safely say, that there were very many in these lands now who could have accomplished their deliverance from Babylon, had they cultivated and developed within them that faith "which was once delivered to the Saints." He was convinced that the Saints viewed obstacles, and things generally, too much in the same light as did the world, and it was not, for a moment, to be expected that they who viewed matters in this light could accomplish the mighty works which the people of God ought to perform, unless they possessed and exercised faith in God and in the promises made unto those who serve him and keep his commandments. Said that there

were but comparatively few people on the earth who, with all their long prayers, really believed that God would interest himself in their behalf. There had been men on the earth who had faith enough to stop the mouths of lions, quench the violence of fire, and who could speak and prison doors would open, and perform many other mighty works; and this is the faith, he said, which the Saints must possess before they can dwell with God and holy men made perfect through trial and suffering.

6.30 p.m.

Conference resumed by singing. Prayer by Elder Swan.—Singing. Two persons who had been baptized during the intermission, came forward and received confirmation.

Elder McCune then addressed the congregation for about an hour, upon life and the happiness which the Spirit of God conferred upon men and women, and upon the necessity of obedience in order to obtain it.

Elder J. A. Young again spoke, and referred to the kind manner in which the Saints had welcomed him again to their midst. He said his testimony of the truth of the Work, as borne by him a few years ago in Bradford and throughout the Conference, was unchanged.

President Cannon followed with a short discourse on the nature of the different degrees of glory, and what was necessary for men and women to do in order to attain unto them.

The Conference was then dismissed with prayer by Elder J. W. Young.

*Reported by JOHN C. GRAHAM.*

## GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

*(From the Deseret News.)*

GOLD IN THE MOUNTAINS! GOLD IN THE ROCKS!! GOLD IN THE SANDS!!! GOLD IN THE STREAMS!!!! GOLD IN THE KANYONS!!!!!! GOLD IN THE CELLARS!!!!!! GOLD IN THE STREETS!!!!!! GOLD IN THE GUTTERS!!!!!! GOLD EVERYWHERE!!!!!!

But stop, we wish the public to know things as they are. In sober earnest and truth, where is all this gold? We presume, from what we hear, that it is still tolerably plenty in California, very plenty in Washington, Idaho and Arizona Territories, and that there is

some in Colorado and Nevada Territories. But, so far as Utah is concerned, after sifting all reports up to the present date, it is only in the hands of Madam Rumor, who is lavishing her blandishments and loudly blowing her trumpet to deceive the thoughtless into a waste of their time and means.

To some this may seem too broad a statement, but where in all Utah's borders is there a single gold mine being worked, or ever has been? Many of a certain class have hunted, ransacked, tried to buy information; etc., etc., but where in Utah is there either surface, gulch, vein, or any description of gold diggings? Nowhere, unless the lean discoveries of gold in Egan kanyon are inside of our western boundary, though we understand that Nevada claims to the east of that point.

But are there no minerals in Utah? Yes, salt, coal and iron, the most useful of all in a newly settled and isolated region, and some lead, copper and manganese. And for a while past there has been some digging on a vein of lead ore on the east slope of the Oquirrh Mountains, the Indian name of the range on the west side of Great Salt Lake Valley, which vein is said to have a working per cent. of silver. It probably contains a per cent. of silver, but we infer not very profitable, judging from the slack working of the vein by

the parties concerned; and this vein is all, so far as we know, of any working of what are termed the precious metals in all Utah.

Let the foregoing brief, truthful and plain statement of facts upon this subject should not prove sufficient to fully counteract the influence of the high flown rumors afloat, we will add a few words of advice to those who may design coming here to dig for gold. Flour is scarce and high-priced, and will of course constantly grow scarcer and dearer until after next harvest; what it may be then is in the future, when it may or may not be still scarcer. Bacon is always scarce and dear in this market, and groceries of all kinds; dried fruit and clothing sell at high prices, and groceries and dried fruit are sometimes not to be had at any price. For these reasons we advise those coming here for gold to bring ample supplies of the aforementioned articles. Not but what we are willing and would be pleased to furnish such supplies as we have to spare, but we now have them not to spare, and may not have flour and bacon beyond our wants, even after the next harvest shall have been secured. Bear in mind that especially flour, bacon and groceries should be brought with you, or you may stand a chance to have to do without, even at high prices.

## HISTORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

1843

(Continued from page 264.)

August 10.—In company with Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff and Geo. A. Smith, I visited the State House and the Independence Hall, where the patriots signed the Declaration of Independence. We sat in the chair which John Hancock occupied when he signed that instrument. We saw a statue of Washington, the portraits of La Fayette and others, and the painting presented by Benjamin West to the city corporation, representing the situation of Paul and Barnabas when they were set apart to the ministry. This building was erected in 1733.

—11.—We visited Peel's museum and the mint. After finishing our

walk, the Quorum separated, and attended meetings in various parts of the city.

—12.—We dined at sister Poulter's. She gave us \$12. In the evening we had an interesting meeting with the Elders; all of the Apostles present spoke.

—13 (Sunday).—In the morning we divided and preached in various parts of the city. In the afternoon, Elder O. Pratt preached in the Church on the subject of Zion, from the Psalms of David. Evening, Elders Kimball, Woodruff and I preached.

—18.—Brother Kimball accompanied me to Burlington, by steamer, and

from thence by coach to Mount Holley, New Jersey, where we staid with Judge William Richards and preached.

—19.—We rode with Judge Richards in his carriage to the Rising Sun, near Bordentown, where we attended a woods meetings, and met with brothers William Smith, J. E. Page, Geo. A. Smith and W. I. Appleby. Brother George A. and I staid over night with brother Atkinson, who lived in a very large frame house, said to have stood 150 years, which was so infested with bed-bugs that we could not sleep. Brother George A. Smith gave it as his legal opinion that there were bed-bugs there which had danced to the music at the battle of Trenton, as their heads were perfectly grey. We took our blankets and retreated to the further end of the room, and, as the bugs followed us, I lit a candle, and as they approached, caught them and burnt them in the candle, and thus spent the night.

—20 (Sunday). — Continued our woods meeting, which was numerous attended.

—26.—The Twelve Apostles met with the Saints in New York, in Conference, in the Columbian Hall, Grand Street. I addressed the meeting upon the importance of building the Nauvoo House and Temple, also on the subject of the Priesthood, showing it was a perfect system of government. In the afternoon Elders H. C. Kimball and George A. Smith preached, and I made a few closing remarks and said :—

The Scriptures had been mystified to that degree, that the greatest divines of the day are as ignorant as the dumb ass concerning the things of God ; comparatively they don't know their right hand from their left. We are trying to revere the Scriptures, and to make them so simple that the people can understand them. Place a man in this room who is ignorant of science, and take everything out that we can see, and then ask him if there is anything in the room. He will say no, only we two. I tell him that there are millions of live animals in the room, that we even breathe them, and I will show him, by the aid of the microscope, that there are live animals

in a drop of water, which appear to be eight feet long ; but he won't believe it until he sees them through the magnifying glass. So with the unbeliever in revelation—he does not believe in God, in angels, or in spirits, because he cannot see them ; but let him have spiritual glasses, or obey the commandments of God, get the Spirit of God, and then he can see the truth.

A hymn was then sung.

Then several questions were asked, as follows :—

1. Can any officer in any Branch of the Church say that his word is law, and shall be obeyed ?

Answer—He can say that his word is law, but does that make it so ? Yes, if he has the law of God, and delivers it, otherwise it is not.

2. Is it right for a Priest to be appointed to accompany a Teacher to visit the houses of each member, when his duty is set forth in the covenants ?

Answer—Yes. Any officer, from a High Priest to a Deacon, may visit the Church, or members, and be set apart for this purpose, if the Church will receive it.

3. Can a Branch of the Church make bye-laws on the principle of expediency, which are not specified in any revelation ?

Answer—Yes ; if they wish they may make laws to stick their fingers in their eyes ; but it is like the man who habituated himself to sticking his finger into a knot-hole, in a board partition, every morning, until custom compelled him to do it, for, having omitted it one morning, he felt so curiously at the breakfast table that he could not eat—he then bethought himself, went and put his finger into the knot-hole, and returned with a good appetite and eat a hearty breakfast.

I said that if Elders or High Priests are so situated that they cannot get word from the Prophet or the Twelve Apostles, they may get a revelation concerning themselves. The Twelve may get a revelation in any part of the world concerning the building up of the Kingdom, as they have to establish it in all parts of the world ; so any person can ask the Lord for a witness concerning himself, and get an answer ; but not to lead the Church—that belongs to the head of the Church.



-27 (Sunday). — Attended Conference. The Twelve continued to occupy the time in preaching, morning, afternoon and evening. We blessed several children and administered to the sick. My health was feeble, never having wholly recovered from my last winter's illness.

-28.—I attended a Council of the Twelve this morning in relation to our future movements.

-29.—Went to the Arlington House, Long Island, in company with brother

L. R. Foster, and had a pleasant visit with General James Arlington Bennett and family, with whom I staid all night.

-30.—Rode with General Bennett and brother Foster to Coney Island, where we bathed in the Atlantic. He requested me to baptize him, which I did, and we confirmed him and returned to his house, where we remained over night and spent a pleasant time.

(To be continued.)

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## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL, 30, 1864.

### ✓ THE EMIGRATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN SAINTS.

SINCE the war broke out in Europe, through the violent demonstration by Austria and Prussia against Denmark, and the seizure of Holstein and Schleswig by the former Powers, the prospects for the gathering of the Saints from Scandinavia have been rather gloomy. Through the seizure of those provinces by the German Powers, the route by which the Saints usually travelled, in previous years, has been blocked up, and for a while after the war commenced it seemed extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to obtain another by which the Saints could travel in sufficient numbers to reach this point in time for the emigrating season. We believe the faith of the Elders and Saints has been exercised, that every obstacle might be removed, and the way be opened by which every honest soul, who wished to escape from the war and confusion in Babylon, may have the privilege of doing so. Of course, this faith was exercised on behalf of the Saints in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, as well as in the other lands where they were dwelling. We are happy to say that the prayers of the people of God on this matter have been, thus far, heard, and the Saints from those lands have found a way of escape that has been sufficient to meet their convenience and wants. Upwards of 800 souls have landed in safety in Liverpool to-day, (the 21st inst.), ready to embark on the ship *Monarch of the Sea*, which we have chartered to carry the Saints to New York. The Danish Saints came via Copenhagen, and the Swedish and Norwegian Saints came via Lubeck and Hamburg, to Grimsby. The deliverance of these people has been to us an especial cause of thanksgiving unto the Lord, for we feel that his blessing has been upon them in their endeavors to keep his com-


mandments. We are informed by President Jesse N. Smith, who came with them to England, that there was less disturbance, and fewer ill-natured remarks made in Copenhagen, on the departure of these Saints, than had ever been before witnessed on a similar occasion.

In Denmark every man of a certain age, who is not afflicted with physical infirmity, is liable to military service; and, since the breaking out of this late war, but few have escaped the operation of the draft. While the Saints were concentrating at Copenhagen, preparatory to embarking for England, one of the leading papers endeavored to create some excitement against them, by asserting that there were a number of men among them who were liable to military service; but though the Government is in great want of men (and had there been any of the Saints of the right age to be drafted into the army, they could have prevented them from emigrating), no notice whatever was taken of them, to examine, or in any other manner annoy or disturb them. The emigration of so many people, at such a time, seemed to possess a peculiar significance to the majority of those who witnessed it. It evidently impressed them, and it will be likely to prompt them to reflect upon the teachings and the warnings of the Elders, with which that land has been greatly favored. The events which are now taking place will, no doubt, have the effect to awaken the thoughts and attention of many who have heard the principles of the Gospel taught by the Elders, but who have not taken them to heart and obeyed them with that diligence which they demand. The Lord is confirming his words, spoken through his servants, by signs following, and many thousands in other nations, as well as Denmark, will yet have cause to reflect with sorrow on their neglect in giving heed to the invitations and warnings which he sends unto them. The wars and calamities which have been predicted as coming upon Babylon, must assuredly be felt, and men will have reason to know that there is a God in heaven who "revealeth his secrets unto his servants the Prophets," and enables them to point out a way of escape to the honest and meek. At the present time, everything appears favorable for the gathering of the people who wish to keep the commandments of God. How long this will continue to be the case does not at present appear, but there is no room to doubt that there are times not far distant ahead, when it will require great faith, combined with wise management, to enable those who wish to escape from difficulty, to effect their purpose. The Lord is uttering his warnings, not only by the voices of his servants, but by the numerous testimonies, also, which he said should follow the testimony of men whom he inspires; blessed are they who hearken unto them, for they and their children shall be preserved in the land, while they who disregard them, like all such characters in previous generations, will have to endure the consequences of their disobedience. Upon none will these consequences fall heavier than upon professed Latter-day Saints, who testify that they have received testimonies from the Lord respecting the truth of his Work, and the judgments and calamities which he has said he will pour upon the ungodly, and yet, when they have the means in their power, decline to avail themselves of the deliverance which he has proffered. The Latter-day Saints who are destitute of the necessary means, but who are willing, were it in their power, to gather, will have a salvation wrought out for them which their unwilling, but able brethren, cannot justly expect.

ARRIVALS. ✓ Elder James Townsend and Brigham W. Kimball, one of President Kimball's sons, arrived at this port by the steamship *Olympus*, on Saturday, the 16th inst., in good health and spirits. These brethren have been appointed missions to Europe, and left Great Salt Lake City on the 9th of March. They made the entire distance a few hours over 31 travelling days. Elder Townsend was accompanied by his wife.)

### ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA. ✓ We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written by Elder Thomas Crawley, late of this Mission, and now residing in Nephi City, Juab county, U.T. With the permission of brother and sister Day, of Luton, in the Bedfordshire Conference, to whom the letter was sent, we have extracted the following. Brother Crawley says,—“You have, no doubt, heard of the scarcity of breadstuff here. This is true; but many of the Saints in the old country will wonder why it is, seeing that they have been told that this is a fruitful country, and that there is a superabundance of wheat, per acre, over that gathered in the old country, and will naturally wonder where it has all gone to. I will tell you. Much of the wheat has been trampled under foot in the fields; a great deal has been given to pigs, oxen, horses, mules, and to almost every other beast. The Saints will repent of these things when it is too late. Tens of thousands of bushels of wheat, too, have been sold to the Gentiles, and to those whose only desire has been to bring destruction upon this people. The Saints have yet to learn to place more confidence in the words and warnings of those in authority over them. I am happy to say, however, that the Saints are waking up to a sense of their positions. The faithful warnings of our Prophet are now beginning to be heeded, and the people are repenting. Many say,—‘Oh, if the Lord should cause the earth to yield its abundance next season, we will take care of it.’ You may, perhaps, wonder how I am situated. Well, I can say in answer, that the Lord has blessed me very much, and I am happy to say, that I have as much food in my house as will last us five or six months to come, and have pretty good prospects for more. I have turned my hand to almost everything since I have been here. It is the best way for a new comer. You see, by the heading of this letter, that I am living in Nephi City, which is situated about 95 miles from Salt Lake City. It is a fine, promising city, and will, in all probability, be a large one. We have a large meeting-house nearly completed, and a very fine Social Hall, in which we hold our meetings for the present. We have a good saw mill, a good flour mill and a good tannery. We have also many good brethren and sisters, and, altogether, it is a very good place. It being situated on the main road from Great Salt Lake City to all the settlements south, we often have visitors. Since we have been here, President Young and company, (numbering about sixty persons), gave us a call. We have also been visited by four of the Twelve—namely, Orson Hyde, John Taylor, George A. Smith and Amasa M. Lyman. We have many good meetings, which are conducted on something like the same principle as they are in England, only we are not confined to time,—we have plenty of it. \* \* \* There are fears

already entertained here that there will not be a very large crop this year, as it looks as though there will not be enough water for irrigation, as they depend on the snow upon the mountains melting in the spring and summer, and it is melting very fast at present. We have had a very cold winter, but it looks as though it was over, as the sun is shining most beautifully, and shedding its warm rays on our little city; still we may have some severe storms yet." 

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## NEWS FROM CONFERENCES.

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**LEICESTERSHIRE CONFERENCE.**—On Sunday, the 3rd instant, a Conference was held in Leicester, at which were present—Elders John D. Chase, President of the District, M. F. Farnsworth, William North, Alexander Ross, Justin C. Wixom, Harry Luff and the Presidents of Branches. The morning meeting was occupied by the Branch Presidents. The reports given in were satisfactory. Elders Wixom and Luff spoke in pleasing terms concerning their labors and determinations. They found the Conference to be in a good condition, and composed of kind and warm-hearted people. They desired to magnify their callings, that while on their missions they might be the means of doing much good. In the afternoon the Sacrament was administered, the Financial and Statistical Reports were read, and the Authorities of the Church sustained in their order; after which Elder Farnsworth bore a strong testimony on the establishment of the kingdom of God on the earth. Elder Chase followed with a few appropriate remarks on the restoration of the Priesthood to the earth with all its ancient powers. He showed the necessity there was for all who had made a covenant with the Lord to sustain his legally appointed servants. He trusted that the Priesthood and Saints in the Conference would give Elder Wixom, who was the appointed successor of Elder Ross, and Elder Luff, their confidence and practical support. In the evening Elders Ross and Chase addressed a large and attentive congregation of Saints and strangers. Their remarks were of a valedictory character, referring to the kindness the Saints had shown them while laboring among them, and exhorting them to live their religion, and assiduously strive to work out their deliverance from these lands, to Zion. On the Monday evening following, a tea-party was held in the Chapel. It was well attended, and the entertainments, after the tables were cleared, gave general satisfaction.

**DERBYSHIRE CONFERENCE.**—At Derby, on Sunday, the 10th instant, a Conference was held. Elders John D. Chase, M. F. Farnsworth, P. P. Pratt, William North, Stephen W. Alley and Alexander Ross were present. The usual business of the Conference was attended to, and the response given to such showed that unanimity of feeling prevailed. Throughout the day, the instructions imparted by the Elders tended to strengthen the faith of the Saints, and a season of happiness was enjoyed by all present. The reports of the Conference were of a satisfactory character, showing, as they did, an increased interest by many in the Work.

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He who thinks he can do without others is greatly mistaken; and he who thinks others cannot do without him is still more grievously in error.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLAND.

## SHEFFIELD DISTRICT.

Leeds, March 5, 1864.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—Knowing, as I do, that you are ever anxious to receive reports from the various fields of labor under your care, I cheerfully embrace the present opportunity to gratify your desire, so far as my field is concerned. I proceeded immediately after the Birmingham Council to the new field of labor there assigned me. The first Conference that I visited was the Leeds, over which brother George Swan was appointed to preside. I was pleased, on making his acquaintance, to find him a diligent laborer in the vineyard.

There have been twelve or fifteen baptized in that place since the New Year. Brother Lee is doing a good work in Bradford, and if he remains there long, there will not be many of that town left with the excuse that they never heard the Gospel. May God bless his efforts to accomplish good.

From the Leeds Conference I proceeded to the Sheffield Conference, where I found Elder John Nicholson, President of that Conference strenuously laboring to build up and strengthen the faith of the Saints under his charge. I found that he was gaining the confidence and respect of the people in his new field of labor. After visiting the different Branches of that Conference in his company and that of brother Hanson (who by-the-by is progressing favorably in learning the language, and is now able to bear a faithful testimony in English), I made my way to the Hull Conference, over which Elder Henry C. Fowler was appointed to preside. In forming his acquaintance I found that he, too, was diligently laboring in his new field. I am in hopes that during the summer we shall be able to strengthen our borders in that part of the District, as well as in all others. The Work in this part of the vineyard is progressing; there have been about thirty persons

baptized since the Birmingham Council in this District, and the prospect for the future is flattering to those who wish to see the truth extend.

The Saints, generally, are feeling well, and manifest their disposition to build up the Church of God by their works, as you will see by the amount of the Tithing they have sent up to the office; by this we can generally judge men. It is of no moment to me, to hear men say that they have a great interest in the Work of God, and never lift their hand to do the least thing for its advancement; but it shows to me that they have no confidence in the religion they have embraced, and are dealing treacherously with themselves and render themselves unworthy of their associations. I find that those who are paying their Tithing are in possession of more of the Spirit of the Gospel than those who do not observe this principle, and they are happier, wiser and better; and I have their own testimony and the books to show that they are doing more toward their emigration, than those who do nothing for the rolling forth of the Work in these lands.

My interest is the interest of the Church of God, and I desire to see the Kingdom prosper and extend upon the earth.

May you be filled with wisdom and power to make you mighty in the cause of truth. Your brother in the covenant of peace.

C. M. GILLET.

## LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

Liverpool, March 26, 1864.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—With pleasure I avail myself of the present opportunity to write you a few lines, that you may know how the Work is progressing in this part of the Lord's vineyard. To commence, however, I will briefly allude to my personal labors. It is now a little over three years since I was called to leave home and friends to go forth and preach the Gospel. My

first appointment was to the Norwich Conference, where I labored for about two years, during which time I formed many pleasing associations. The people in that Conference showed me great kindness, which added materially to my happiness. The pleasure I experienced while laboring with that people is beyond my power to describe in a communication of this kind; the Lord certainly blessed me greatly while bearing testimony to the people.

In March, 1863, I received an appointment to labor in the London Conference. On my arrival there I found many friends ready to render me any assistance I might require. I spent many happy times in their public meetings and in their dwellings. The Saints in that Conference have great facilities for meeting together. I never think of the good times in London without feeling thankful that my lot was for a time cast with such a good people. I cannot in words express my gratitude to God for the privilege he has granted me of laboring in such a glorious cause. I esteem it as the greatest blessing that could have been conferred upon me.

In January last, I was appointed to the Liverpool Conference. I found the same kind feeling evinced by the people here as in other places where I have been. My past experience has shown to me very plainly that it matters not where we may go, the same spirit can be found to prevail with the Saints of God, which is one strong evidence that they have received the true Gospel. Since I have been here, my time has been spent in going from Branch to Branch and meeting with the Saints in public, whenever an opportunity presented itself. I have visited all the Branches in the Conference, with the exception of the Southport and Isle of Man Branches. In almost every place the people have given me a cordial welcome. I have experienced very little of the luke-warmness which has been said to exist in the Liverpool Conference. I can say that on the whole the Conference is a good one; the people seem willing to do all that is required of them by those in authority over them, without respect to individuals; their past experience having shown to them that the Elders want to save them, or rather to teach

them correct principles and let them save themselves. The way in which the people of this Conference responded to the call so recently made upon them for means to free us from debt, must raise them in the estimation of all good men, and cannot fail, if they continue well-doing, to secure for themselves the favor of God and, finally, a salvation in his kingdom.

I am sorry to say, the emigration from this Conference will be small. Many would like to go, but have not the means to do so; still there is one consolation, that God will provide for the faithful, and, in his own due time, deliver them. There are some, however, who appear to place too much confidence in the promises of God, and too little in their own exertions. They suppose that the means will come in some unknown way, forgetting that the Lord requires them to use strict economy with the little means he has already blessed them with, and thereby free themselves from Babylon. I have, as far as possible, called their attention to this thing, and those who acted upon the teachings given on the subject have realized the benefits thereof.

Before closing my letter I will just say we had a tea-party in Liverpool on Good Friday last, and everything went off in an excellent manner. The committee spared no pains to have everything arranged in a suitable and comfortable manner, and the success which attended it proved that their labors had not been in vain, for all seemed perfectly satisfied and did ample justice to the provisions furnished them on the occasion. The evening was spent in singing songs, glees, anthems, &c., which were rendered in a very creditable manner, and a good spirit prevailed.

Ever praying God to bless you and make you mighty in doing good upon the earth, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

SEPTIMUS SEARS.

BRISTOL DISTRICT.

Taunton, March 28, 1864.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—After so long a delay I take the liberty of writing to you a few lines to inform you of my progress

in my present field of labor. I have endeavored to do all the good I could since I have been in the Bristol Conference. The Saints feel well and wish to do the will of God. There are but few Saints in my district, numbering about 48, and I have a great deal of walking to do; but, in all my labors, I find great joy, and the Saints, wherever I go, are glad to see me. At our meeting, quite a number of strangers come to hear us; and there are prospects of some shortly being baptized. Brother Halliday has lately been to see us, and we have had a happy time

together. We have now a chapel in Taunton, and I am in hopes that, with the help of the Lord, we will be able to do some good here. To be sure we have had a great deal of opposition to meet in this place, but I believe despite all, we will prosper. My desire is to do all the good I can while here, or wherever the servants of God consider it necessary to send me.

May the Lord bless you with his Spirit at all times, is the prayer of your brother in the Gospel of Christ,

O. F. LYONS.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**DENMARK.**—After a violent bombardment during the night of the 17th inst., which was renewed with still greater violence at daybreak, the Danish redoubts were almost entirely demolished. Redoubts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, having been taken, a retreat commenced; but the attack was then so fierce that the reserve could not hold its ground, and retreated with great loss. General Duplat was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The general second in command was also taken prisoner. The greater portion of the 1st brigade is missing, and scarcely one half of the 8th fell back in safety. The retreat of the right wing was, in comparison, effected more safely, but also with great loss. The force occupying the *tete-de-pont* held it, even after the Danish batteries had been dismantled, until the army had reached the island of Alsens. 100 dead and 800 wounded were conveyed to the island of Alsens. The Danish loss, inclusive of prisoners, is at least 4,000 men. 811 Prussians, many of whom are severely wounded, and 21 Danish officers and 580 men, are now in the Danish hospitals.

**AMERICA.**—Latest accounts state that General M'Cullough was on his way north with 2,000 Confederates to reinforce General Forrest. It is reported that the Confederate General M'Cullough attacked Colonel Marsh's forces near Somerville, Tennessee, on the 31st ult., and after a fight of four hours' duration the Federals were forced to retreat. Rumors of the capture of a forage wagon from Batesville, Arkansas, by the Confederate guerillas under Colonel Freeman, have reached St. Louis. The Red River expedition is stated to have met with brilliant success. General Mower has captured 17 cannon since he entered the river. Reports of extreme quiet from the army of the Potomac. Everything indicates the zeal and energy with which both armies are preparing for the spring campaign. The House of Representatives has unanimously passed a resolution reported from the committee on foreign affairs, that the United States Congress are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events transpiring in Mexico. Therefore, they declare, it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European Power. Heavy rains interfere with the military operations in Virginia. General Forrest's cavalry is still committing depredations in West Tennessee. A portion of the Federal army has left Alexandria for Shreveport, Louisiana. The prices of articles of consumption in the South are rapidly falling in consequence of the compulsory funding currency. Mr. Seward has recommended Congress to pass a bill for facilitating emigration. The Republican ticket has been elected by a large majority in Connecticut.